

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

NK FILE NO. 100-34393 MMH

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 9-14-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-10, 16; 3-28, 31; 8-4, 10; 9-6, 7-51	REPORT MADE BY STANLEY A. LEWCZYK
TITLE EMANUEL (MAX) JASIUK, was. Edward Jasinski, Maj, Mike			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

The records of Confidential Informant T-2, show the subject was born August 19, 1906 in Zuchowicze, Poland, and entered the United States as a DP from Germany 6-8-49. Allegations contained in report of Confidential Informant T-2 reveal that the subject, as a member of a White Ruthenian Administration during World War II, ~~collaborated with the German Occupation Forces, worked with the German Security Police in Baranowice, Poland, submitted names of Polish Sympathizers in Nieciecz, Poland, who were later shot by the Germans.~~ Before the above allegations were known to the Newark Office, the subject was interviewed. During that interview, subject advised that from 1940-44, he was placed in a slave labor camp. In second interview, subject admitted lying to Newark Agents in regard to the years 1939 to 1944, and during those years, subject stated he worked with the White Ruthenian Administration, and served as mayor of Stolpca, Poland, and later was appointed by OSTEROWSKI, President of Byelorussian Central Consul, as head of the District of Stolpca. While in that position, subject denied any collaboration with the Germans. In regard to statements made by subject which appeared in his screening report, it shows he spent 1939 to 1944 as a gardener's helper for a Benedictine Cloister in Lowicz, Poland. Subject advised that CLEVELAND E. COLLIER and ARNDT WAGNER, members of the American Consulate, Stuttgart, Germany, were present at his screening and that these men were aware of his background in the Byelorussian Central Consul during the War years. Confidential Informant T-3 stated subject used the alias EDWARD JASINSKI immediately after the end of World War II. Subject never acknowledged the use of this name during interviews. ~~Special Agent in Charge~~ discrepancies noted in the present time,

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2006

COORDINATION WITH FBI, Army, State

subject serves as an officer in the Byelorussian Central Administration, is employed by the Thomas Electronics Corporation, Passaic, N.J., and resides at 40 Passaic Street, Garfield, N.J.

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DETAILS:

This case was initiated on information received from Confidential Informant T-1, another Government agency, which revealed that subject, a White Russian, collaborated with the Germans in World War II by working with the German Security Police, and was responsible for the deaths of a number of people in Poland.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Records of Confidential Informant, T-2, another Government agency, revealed that subject entered the United States at New York on 6-8-48 aboard the USAT "General McRea" as a DP. His immigration visa and alien registration form was filed at Stuttgart, Germany. Subject gave the following background information in regards to himself:

Name:	EMANUEL JASIUK
Occupation:	Agronomist
Last Permanent Address:	Reinsburgstrasse 105, Stuttgart, Germany
Born:	August 19, 1906 Zuchowicze, Poland
Nationality:	<u>Polish</u>
Race:	<u>Polish</u>
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Blue
Height:	5'4"
Marks:	None
Complexion:	Medium
Parents:	WASYL and OLGA KAMERA JASIUK (deceased)
Destination:	Church World Service 84 Hermann Avenue - South River, New Jersey
Relative in U.S.:	Uncle, ALEXANDER KAMERA 29 Avenue North St. Petersburg, Florida

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Former residences: 1920 to 1929, Zuchowiecze, Poland
1929 to 1932, Liege, Poland
1932 to 1939, Zuchowiecze, Poland
1939 to 1944, Iwoicz, Poland
1944 to 1945, Waldsee, Germany
1945 to 1946, Mosham, Germany
1946 to 1948, Munich, Germany
1948 to 1949, Stuttgart, Germany
Marital Status: Married to ANASTASIA SDAN JASIUK and
has one son, JAROSLAV JASIUK, both
missing since 1940
Languages: Reads, speaks, and writes Polish,
Russian, German, French, and Ruthenian

RESULTS OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1's REPORT DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1950:

After the occupation of White Russia by the Germans, Subject worked in one of the departments of the Security Police in Baranowicze, Poland. Subject became well known for his cruelty and persecution of the Polish populace in the area and was responsible for sending many persons to forced labor in Germany. In 1942, during the liquidation of the Polish intelligentsia, subject submitted a list of certain residents of Nieswicz and other cities to the Sicherheits Dienst (German Secret Service) in Baranowicze, and as a result a number of these persons were shot. Subject was allegedly in the French Zone of Germany in 1946 and 1947, where he used an alias. Before he could be turned over to the French authorities for his wartime activities, subject fled to the US Zone of Germany where he obtained documents under his real name.

One JAN KOLOSCHA, allegedly a former chief of the Labor Office in Nieswicz, Poland, who was interviewed by agents of T-1 gave the following information concerning the subject:

He knew an EMANUEL JASIUK and his wife when they were in a DP camp in Regensburg during 1949. Subject remembered having seen JASIUK in Nieswicz, Poland, during 1943 and 1944. JASIUK's wife was allegedly a school teacher during the Nazi occupation in a town called IAN, about forty (40) kilometers from Baranowicze. KOLOSCHA stated that he also had heard that JASIUK had been Buergermesiter of Stolpce during the Nazi occupation of Poland. According to KOLOSCHA, subject is allegedly an expert on horticulture and frequently spoke as though he were violently opposed to Soviet policies. When JASIUK arrived in Regensburg, he said that he had come from Ravensbruck. According to KOLOSCHA, subject was accompanied by a man whom he called one of his old friends from Poland. This man was ALEXANDER RUSSAK, a White Russian, who allegedly is in the United States.

Information contained in T-1's report show that the subject was screened in April, 1949, and that witnesses at subject's screening were:

CLEVELAND E. COLLIER, American, born 27 November 1912, residing at Stuttgart, 12b Stafflenbergstr; had known subject for one (1) year.

ARENDT WAGENAAR, German, born 27 November 1918, residing in Stuttgart, 5 Gaenscheidstr; had known subject for two (2) years.

REED P. ROBINSON, American, born 9 August 1917, residing in Stuttgart, 93 Gaenscheidstr; had known subject for two (2) years.

Subject stated at the time of his screening that he had worked on his own farm at Suchowice, Poland, until 22 September 1939. Then he went to German occupied territory to Lowicz (about eighty (80) kilometers from Warsaw) because of fear of the Russians. Subject remained there, working as a gardner's helper, until about February, 1944. In February, 1944, subject was sent to Waldsee, Tuerttemberg, where he worked for a family HAYER until he was freed by French troops in May, 1945. From May, 1945, until July, 1945, subject worked for "Membre Polonaise Committee" (Polish Committee) at Waldsee. From Waldsee, subject went to Ravensburg to the Polish Central Committee, where he occupied a position as a leader of the Committee. After his arrival in Stuttgart on 24 August 1948, subject did work of a highly confidential nature for an American Agency as was indicated by the witnesses at subject's screening.

A check of the KRIPD (Criminal Police) in Stuttgart on 10 May 1950, indicated that EMANUEL JASIUK had applied for a Fuehrerschein (driver's permit) in September, 1948. Additional information showed that subject's father is named BASYL and his mother, OLGA.

Records of IRO Area II at Nellingen, checked on 24 May 1950, were completely negative regarding subject.

BORIS SCOTSCHORS, former leader of the DP camp at Backnang, interviewed on 15 May 1950 by representatives of T-1, stated that EMANUEL JASIUK was mayor of Stolpce, Poland, in 1943 and is an agronomical engineer by profession.

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On July 18, 1950, one KASNOWICZ, who was interviewed by agents of T-1, stated that he attended primary and middle school for eight (8) years with EMANUEL JASIUK in Nieswiesz and later had gone to school in Belgium with subject from 1929 to 1931. KASNOWICZ also said that he saw subject frequently during the war years. Subject worked on his own farm near Nieswiesz until 1944, when he went to Germany. According to KASNOWICZ, JASIUK was also a member of the White Ruthenian Administration during the war in White Russia and from October or November, 1944, to the end of the war in Berlin. During the Berlin episode, JASIUK did not do forced labor, but worked with the White Russian Committee there. Through RADOSAW OSTROWSKI, who was head of the White Russian Administration under the Nazis, subject was able to obtain travel permits, food cards, and other special privileges. After the war, JASIUK worked with NICHOLAS SCHTSCHORS, a brother of the BORIS SCHTSCHORS mentioned above. NICHOLAS SCHTSCHORS left for the United States about 1948.

On August 17, 18, 1950, one WLODZIMIERZ SANKO was interviewed by an agent of T-1, at which time SANKO advised that he did not know the subject personally, but that he had heard during the German occupation of Poland that subject was mayor of the District of Kleck and that while in this position, subject had persecuted the Polish populace. SANKO had also heard that subject was responsible for the arrest of thirty (30) Poles, including several priests, who were subsequently shot in the vicinity of Gajki, Poland. SANKO had also heard that subject was an inspector of Polish schools in the French zone and was living under the name MAJ, but that subject had fled to the American Zone and assumed his true identity after he was recognized by Poles in the French Zone. According to SANKO, subject is better known by JAN AFDZIEJ, who is currently under investigation by another section of T-1, and inu POPOWICZ, who is now in the United States. Prior to the war and during the Soviet and German occupations of Poland, POPOWICZ worked as an official of the bank of Kleck. POPOWICZ came to Germany in 1944 and was in the camps Victoria and Waldlust in LAUF, where he was police chief.

It is noted that the JAN AFDZIEJ is presently residing with the subject at 40 Passaic Street, Garfield, N.J., and that a A. POPOWICZ presently resides at Black Hill Road, Shelton, Connecticut.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT BY SPECIAL AGENT JAMES J. HIGDON, JR., AND SPECIAL AGENT STANLEY A. LEWICZYK ON 2-10-51:

JASIUK stated he was born August 19, 1906, at Zuchaowicza, Baranowicz, Poland. He stated that Zuchaowicza, Baranowicz is a small farming community located approximately twelve miles from Baranowicz. He related that his family and their families before them had been residents

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of Baranowicz for many years engaging in farming. He related that he grew up in Baranowicz attending public schools in that community. He attended agricultural colleges at Liege, Belgium, from 1928 to 1932 and the Vilna University, Vilna, Poland, from 1932 to 1933. At these institutions he studied agriculture.

Between 1933 and 1939, JASIUK was engaged in farming with his father in Baranowicz.

In September, 1939, the war in Europe commenced and he fled to Warsaw, Poland in November, 1939, remaining in that city until December, 1940. From November, 1939 to December, 1940, he was employed in Warsaw as a restaurant employee.

In December, 1940, JASIUK was placed in slave labor by the NAZIS and sent to a slave labor concentration camp at Kustrin, Germany, which was located approximately seventy miles West of Berlin. JASIUK remained at Kustrin until approximately the early summer of 1941, where he performed menial labor in the construction of trenches which were being constructed by the Nazis for the protection of Berlin.

In the early summer of 1941, JASIUK was sent by the Nazis to a community at Waldsee, Wurttemberg, Germany, which was located near the Belgium Border. At Waldsee he was employed as a farm hand under slave labor on the farm of a civilian known as NICHOLAS MAYER. He related that he and four other displaced persons were employed as farm hands. He stated that he remained in this capacity until May, 1945, when the French Army overran the community at Waldsee and he was subsequently liberated by the French Army. He related that from May, 1945 to June, 1946, he remained at Waldsee assisting the French Government in the distribution of food to Polish displaced persons who were located in the vicinity of Waldsee.

He related that having a strong desire to enter the United States and subsequently to become a citizen of this country, he obtained a pass from the French Government which permitted him to enter the American Occupation Zone where he arrived in Munich, Germany, in June, 1946. He remained at Munich until February, 1947, and while in that city he resided at 7 Stuchstrass. From June, 1946 to June, 1949, he related he was employed as an interviewer by the Displaced Persons Commission at Munich and Stuttgart, Germany, under the supervision of Mr. C. E. COLLIER, also known as BILL COLLIER, of the State Department, and Captain GEORGE WAGERNAAR, U. S. Army, Counter Intelligence Corps, Stuttgart, Germany.

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He related that he entered the United States as a displaced person on June 8, 1949, at New York City. He stated that he arrived aboard the U.S. Army Transport General Mc Crea.

He related that his admission to the United States was sponsored by his uncle, ALEXANDER CAMARA, 501 29th Street, St. Petersburg, Florida. He related that the only living relatives he has in the United States at the present time are two cousins, namely NICHOLAS CAMARA, 39 years of age, 47 Park Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey, and Mrs. OLGA LASPIGA, nee CAMARA, 501 29th Street, St. Petersburg, Florida. He related that these persons are brother and sister and are the children of ALEXANDER CAMARA referred to above.

He stated that since July, 1949, he has resided at 44 Passaic Street, Garfield, New Jersey, and he has been employed since July, 1949, as a tube operator by the Thomas Electronics Corporation, 118 9th Street, Passaic, New Jersey.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT BY SPECIAL AGENTS THOMAS KELTY AND STANLEY A. LENCZYK ON MARCH 28, 1951, IN REGARDS TO THE BYELORUSSIAN CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS SUBJECT'S DUTIES AS CHAIRMAN OF THIS ORGANIZATION:

JASIUK advised that in 1942 when the Germans controlled the city of Minsk, the White Russians, who have always violently opposed the Russian regime, were allowed by the Germans to form their own independent state. At this time, according to JASIUK, the White Russians elected their own President, Congress and Senate and commenced to operate independently but with German permission. The President of this independent state was RADISLAW OSTROWSKI.

In 1944, according to the informant, when the Russians took over Minsk, this Government moved to Berlin, and when the Russians approached Berlin near the end of the war, OSTROWSKI went to the town of Hanover where English troops were located. This short period of existence was, according to JASIUK, the first time since the 16th century that such a country known as White Russia existed.

JASIUK advised that the Belorussian Central Administration in the United States has been created in an effort to keep alive the desires of the White Russians that some day in the future, there will again be an independent state of White Russia in Europe. JASIUK advised that his duties as chairman of this organization are to see that White Russian displaced persons who arrive in this country are aided and helped, and that \$1.00 is collected each month from each White Russian displaced person to place into a fund for this purpose. This fund is also used to help White Russians in the event of sickness and to aid them in the event they are laid off or lose their jobs.

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In addition to this, the informant stated that the Belorussian newspaper published in New York City is sent to them. JASIUK advised that this organization does not receive funds of any kind from any Government in Europe and that no contact is had with any White Russians that are now residing within provinces under Russian domination. He said that the Belorussian newspaper is sent to other White Russians in other parts of the world, such as England and Australia, and that the Belorussian Central Administration in the United States does receive small contributions from these people, which merely pay for forwarding them the Belorussian newspaper.

The informant advised that a charter of this organization is filed in the State of New York and that the present president of the organization is Dr. NICKOL SCOZS of New York City, who has been in the United States for approximately 15 months.

JASIUK further advised that he himself had spoken at the Ukrainian American Congress which was held in Washington, D.C., at the end of 1949, at which affair the Vice-President of the United States also spoke. Mr. JASIUK exhibited to the interviewing agents a formal decree dated December 28, 1949, which read as follows:

"Mr. EMANUEL JASIUK is appointed by the Byelorussian Central Council as Chairman of the delegation to represent the Byelorussian people and the Government of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic in the United States of America."

This decree was signed by R. OSTROWSKI, President of the Byelorussian Central Council and bore, according to JASIUK, the official Byelorussian seal dated December 28, 1949.

JASIUK further stated that in November, 1949, the Byelorussian Central Administration of the United States forwarded President TRUMAN and General EISENHOWER a memorandum offering this country any aid that the organization might be able to render even to the point of bearing arms against the USSR.

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT BY SPECIAL AGENTS THOMAS KELTY AND STANLEY A. LEWZYK ON MARCH 31, 1951:

Subject advised that the information he originally furnished to the agents of this office with respect to his activities during the years 1939 to 1944 was false. He also stated the information concerning the

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years 1939-1944, as set down by the screening officers, was also false. JASIUK gave the following reasons for furnishing false information to both agents of this office and Confidential Informant T-1 with respect to his personal activities from 1939 to 1944:

As to the information furnished by JASIUK at the time of his screening in 1949, he stated that in 1945 while in the French Zone, he filled out papers as a displaced person and gave the French authorities the information which is set forth in the report of Confidential Informant T-1. JASIUK stated that this information concerning himself was false in that he lied about the years 1939 to 1944, inasmuch as he was once mayor of Stolpce when the Germans occupied that area. He stated that he lied with respect to his activities during these years because the French were returning many displaced persons to Poland, and he was afraid that they would do the same to him if he revealed that he was once mayor of Stolpce.

He stated that if returned to Poland by the French, he would surely have suffered harm and perhaps even death, for the Russians were then in control of the area of Stolpce.

He stated that at his screening, these papers containing the false information which he gave to the French in 1945 were before the screening board, and Mr. COLLIER and Mr. WAGENAAR, rather than put down the true story of his activities, which according to JASIUK they were aware of, went along with the information as set forth in his application to the French as being true and correct. According to JASIUK, COLLIER and WAGENAAR, although they knew JASIUK's story as told to French authorities to be false, accepted it as true at this time inasmuch as these were the facts as told by JASIUK to the Displaced Persons Commissioners.

As to his giving false information with respect to his own activities to agents of this Office, JASIUK advised that he was extremely nervous and confused at being in the Newark Office of the FBI and that he did not fully comprehend the reason for being questioned as to his own personal activities. He stated that he was very regretful at having told a false story at first to this Bureau, and that he wanted his true and complete story made known. He advised that he fully intended to give the true story of his activities to the FBI at a later date.

JASIUK stated the following is the true and complete story of his activities from the time war commenced in 1939:

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He stated that from 1939 to approximately November, 1941, he was in Warsaw working with the White Ruthenian Administration and that this fact can be verified by Dr. NICKOL SCOZS, President of the White Russian American Congress Committee in New York City.

In approximately February, 1942, Professor RADISLAW OSTROWSKI, President of the Byelorussian Central Council, went to Minsk where he was allowed by the Germans to set up an independent White Russian Government with its own police and schools. JASIUK at this time also went to Minsk and was appointed mayor of Stolpce by OSTROWSKI following the election of OSTROWSKI as President of Byelorussia by approximately 1800 White Russian delegates. JASIUK stated that he remained mayor of Stolpce for about two months and was then raised to the position of head of the District of Stolpce, which district was made up of many little towns, each of which had its own mayor.

JASIUK remained head of the District of Stolpce until approximately June, 1944, at which time he returned to Warsaw when the Russians were approaching Stolpce. While in Warsaw he resided at 19 Bracha Street for a little less than a month, after which he was picked up by the Germans and sent to Waldsee, where he worked as a gardener on the farm of NICHOLAS MAYER until the end of the war in 1945.

JASIUK advised that upon learning that he was to be put to work by the Germans after being picked up by them, he requested that he be allowed to work on a farm as he knew agriculture and farming. He stated that the Germans agreed to this and sent him to Waldsee. At the conclusion of hostilities in 1945, JASIUK remained in Waldsee and worked for the Polish Central Committee.

From Waldsee he went to Ravensburg in the French zone for the Polish Central Committee and remained in Ravensburg until June, 1946, at which time he went to Munich in the American zone. JASIUK stated that he went to the American zone, as he desired to go to America and knew that only those displaced persons in the American zone could get to America.

JASIUK, when interrogated as to whether he ever used the alias "MAJ" while in the French zone, stated that he was frequently called MAJ, as this is a derivation of the word EMANUEL. He also stated that his mother used to call him "MAJ" as a nickname when he was a young boy and that people even now in Passaic, New Jersey, refer to him as "MAJ" on various occasions.

With respect to ever having been an inspector of Polish schools, JASIUK advised that while in Ravensburg in the French zone, he received permission from French authorities to establish a Polish College, which was called Mickiewicz College. According to JASIUK, this school was started in approximately July, 1945, and he gave instruction at this institute in chemistry and botany. The informant stated that a professor BORIS KIT, who is presently somewhere in California, also taught at this college and that the above information with respect to the college and the fact that he taught there could be verified by GEORGE SOBOLEWSKY, mentioned previously, and ALEXANDER RUSSAK, who is presently residing in Garfield, New Jersey. JASIUK advised that this college closed approximately a year after its inception because of lack of both students and teachers.

With respect to the allegation that JASIUK collaborated with the Germans while mayor of Stolpce, he, JASIUK, emphatically denied ever having reported anyone to the Germans. He advised that he was appointed by OSTROWSKI and that the Germans allowed the White Russians to independently operate their own Government, without interference. He further advised that the independent White Russian Government had its own police and schools and that the Germans had their own security police for the area.

JASIUK stated that his only contact with the Germans was when they requested that a certain amount of food stuffs be procured by a certain date for the troops in the area and that it was his duty as head of the independent Government to contact the mayors under him and give them the quota for their town to fulfill. He advised that after procuring the desired amount of food stuffs, the Germans would pay them money for the food stuffs. JASIUK repeatedly denied ever collaborating with the Germans other than to procure food. However, he stated that at that time anyone would have worked with the Germans to aid in the defeat of the Russian Communists. JASIUK advised that he would have reported Communists to the Germans if there were any in the area but to his knowledge there were no Communists in the area.

He stated that everyone worked together in the District of Stolpce and that they were helpless to oppose the Germans for arms and necessary equipment were lacking. JASIUK advised that the area was populated chiefly by White Russians and that there was no underground activity or opposition to the Germans of any degree at all in the area.

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He advised that the German SS troops stationed in the area had complete jurisdiction over any anti-German activity in the area. JASIUK stated that people in the area of Stolpce during those years were helpless and accepted whatever fate came their way.

JASIUK further advised that in the whole area of Stolpce there were 19 representatives of various religious groups and that to the best of his recollection there were 17 Greek Orthodox priests, 2 Roman Catholic priests, and 1 Tartar (Turkish minister). According to JASIUK, only one of these religious representatives was shot during the time he was in the area and this representative was his wife's father, who was a Greek Orthodox minister. He stated that his wife's father was shot by Russian Protestants who roamed the hills and came from across the border.

During this interview, JASIUK also denied that his wife was a school teacher in the town of LAN during the Nazi regime. He stated, however, that his wife, prior to their marriage, was a teacher in Rubiezowicz but that she never worked after becoming married.

He stated that his wife's sister, ALEXANDRA DUTRO, was a school teacher in Lan during the Nazi regime and that any reference that his wife taught in the town of Lan during those years probably refers to his wife's sister.

With reference to the allegation that he was a Polish Officer in the Army, JASIUK emphatically denied that he had ever served at any time in the Polish military service. He stated that at the outbreak of the war he was 33 years old and a student and that he was deferred because of this from military service.

He stated, however, that in approximately November, 1945, while with the Polish Central Committee, he made a trip from Ravensburg to Paris with a Captain MICHAEL BALANDOWICZ of the Polish Army in order to act as a translator for the Captain. According to JASIUK, he wore a Polish Army uniform on this trip and the Captain had in his possession papers which showed that he, JASIUK, was a liaison officer in the Polish Army. These papers were signed by BALANDOWICZ and showed that he was a Polish Officer in order that he could accompany the captain and make the trip.

It is noted that the name of the officer who JASIUK alleges signed this paper differs from the names of the officers who signed documents reflecting JASIUK was a Lieutenant in the Polish Army, which are contained in subject's consular dossier.

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Those documents, written in English, Polish, and French, all reveal documentation that subject was a Lieutenant in the Polish Army. The English and French documents, dated at Wincer 20-11-45, was signed by Captain DAKINIEWICZ, while the French document was signed at Ravensburg, January 3, 1946, by D. BOLESLAW TOMASZEWSKI.

JASIUK also related that he recalls only one other trip made under similar circumstances and that he was accompanied on this trip to Paris by Dr. NIKOLAS SCHTSCHORS. According to JASIUK, he made this trip in civilian clothes, but would carry papers reflecting that he was a Polish Officer. According to JASIUK, this paper was also signed by Captain BALANDOWICZ.

It is to be noted that information contained in the report of Confidential Informant T-1, dated September 19, 1950, concerning the informant, sets forth information that JASIUK did travel to Paris from February 2, 1946 to April 30, 1946, on an official mission with one Dr. NIKOLAS SCHTSCHORS. JASIUK stated that he recalled the name Captain DAKINIEWICZ whose signature appears on a document contained in the report of Confidential Informant T-1 dated September 19, 1950, which reflects that JASIUK was released from military service, but he stated that the names of the other officers appearing on documents are not familiar to him.

RESULTS OF OTHER INVESTIGATION BY THIS OFFICE:

On 4-14-51, Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that he has known the subject for approximately 25 years and that during 1943 and 1944, subject served as a mayor of Stolpce, Poland, and that immediately after the war, subject used the alias EDWARD JASINSKI. T-1 also stated that almost all of the officers of the Byelorussian Administration used aliases at one time or another while residing in the different allied zones of Europe immediately after the end of World War II. T-3 explained that they all feared being deported to the sections of the country in which they were at one time considered officials under the Germans. T-1 also stated that from letters he has received from Poland, he has learned that subject's brother, (first name unknown) was captured and turned over to the Russians and was immediately hung in front of his wife and children. T-1 stated that he was unaware of the reason for execution of subject's brother.

T-3 also advised that subject, at the present time, is an official (equivalent to our Secretary of State) of the Byelorussian Central Administration which is presently operating in the United States. T-3 stated that the President of this organization is one R. OSTROWSKY, presently residing in Argentina, but who expects to enter the United States in the near future. The vice-president of this organization is one GEORGE SOBOLEWSKI, aka George Sokolowski. Another vice-president is one Dr. NIKOLOJ SCZOS.

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According to Confidential Informant T-3, the entire organization and planning of that organization is performed by the subject. T-3 also stated that the organization is very weak and except for a monthly assessment on their members, they have no other funds. The abovementioned monthly assessments consist of one day's pay out of each month's work collected from each member. In return for this assessment, members receive a copy of "Byelo Russian" a White Russian paper printed in the Russian language which at one time was published in the United States zone of Germany. The assessment is also used to aid their members who are sick or out of work, although T-3 never heard of anyone ever receiving those benefits. According to T-3, the main purpose of this organization is to evidently establish an independent country of Byelo Russia and it is their opinion that a war between Russia and the United States is inevitable. After that war, in which the United States is to be victorious, they hope to establish their country with the financial aid of the United States.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, on 3-19-51 advised, that he first met the subject in 1945 when he was interned in a Displaced Persons Camp in Ravensburg. T-4 stated that at the time subject was President of the Polish Committee of Displaced Persons in Ravensburg. While at this Camp, T-4 stated he heard that between 1942 and 1944 subject acted as mayor of Stolpce during Nazi regime. After the defeat of the Germans, T-4 stated he heard that the subject entered the French zone of Germany and passed himself off as a Polish citizen and that when the subject entered the American zone he pretended to be a White Russian. T-4 stated that he acquired the above information from people who were also in the Displaced Persons Camp at Ravensburg. T-4 was unable to identify these individuals.

According to T-4, subject, after entering the American zone, occasionally made trips back to the French zone. T-4 also advised that he was unaware of any other name used by the subject except that he was often called "Mike". T-4 then noticed the similarity between the phonetic pronunciation of MIKE and MAJ in the Polish language.

T-4 further stated that he had heard at one time that the subject was in the Polish Army and that he heard this from one ALEX SZUDZIEJKO, a close friend of the subjects who presently resides on Main Street in Garfield, N.J. T-4 was unable to say whether subject ever reported any Polish persons to the Germans during the occupation.

On 2-16-51, Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that on the previous day one DORIS DELEKTA, 44 Passaic Street, Garfield, N.J., advised him that she was contemplating marriage to the subject but that she understood that he had been previously married in Poland. She said that she had been unable to persuade JASUIK to write

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to the Polish Government to obtain substantiation of his wife's divorce from him in Poland during World War II. T-5 was of the opinion that the subject was unable to obtain such a document in view of the fact that T-5 heard the subject was considered a "War Criminal" by the Communist regime presently in power in Poland because of his collaboration with the Nazis in World War II. T-5 stated that he heard this latter statement from Confidential Informant T-4. T-5 also stated that he has spoken with the subject on several occasions and that at one time subject told him he was a Captain in the Polish Army during World War II. T-5 also stated that the subject has attempted to effect the entrance of a number of displaced persons from the European continent under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. T-5 stated that these persons are the following:

SERGJUSZ HARRAWAY and his wife HELINA
IRO DP Center
Record Department, Luittold
Kaserne, Austria

CHRISTIANA SCHINKO
Munich 13, Hittensperger
Strasse, U.S. Zone

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